Mr Gladetone in September, 1885, he said: serve clause just effected in our representative syrtism | the extension of the suffrage and the redustribution of scatal is felt to have been a large one oven in Great Bristain, but is of far wider scope in Ireland, where the mass of the people in beroughs Fo well as country bave, for the first time, been talled to exercise the parliamentary in They will thus in the coming Parliament have improved means of making known intouch the least members their out doubt, we have are vet at an important epoch in the history of Ireland, which it telegeres us to most in a temper of very aut dupsadenate reflection. Those gries at at Iroland with which we have been also deploy too familiar before and seem at not a horse at length, been harply removed flut the wants of Ireland have to be considered as well as its gelevations cladstons went on to say that, in his opinion, the fimit was clear within which are desires of treland constitutionally ascertained might, and beyond which ther could not receive the assent of Par-To maintain the supremacy of the Crown, the unity of the empire, and all the authority of Parliament necessary for the course atton of that unity, is the first duty of every representative of the Subject to this governing principle, every grant to portions of the country of proper for the numbersment of ourse of danger has a menus of ave ling to and it in the nature of a new gia-nutee he increased robesion, happiness, and He ended by expressing the bethe story and posterity will consten to disprace the name and memory of every man, we he who he may, and on ever side of the Charnel he may daeli that having the power to aid in an militate settlement between Ireland and Great Britain, shall use that power not to all be prevent or to retard it." Oddly this irish part of the address exclief little attention. The Liberal lenders processed accessed him of having given intimation to his friends, except of local government. In the sense of county government for Ireland. Such is the penalty that estates metable in a democratic country, must they for prolixity and obsarity. These who read to the end of the manifesto del not understand, those who right have understood did not read to the it appears however, that Gladstone consulted Mr. Samuel Whitbread about Home Rolle, and obtained his approval, and it is telleved that he also intimated his intentions to the Gorchen. There is ground rtien that Mr. Chamberlain streads had no desire to serve under Glad-Not long before the eye of the elect tions, that is to say, on Oct. 1, he said that, it would be best "to put the Tory-Irish party on the Treasury bench, where they could be restrictly watched by the Liberal majority" and forced to promote and carry "the measures which he had advocated and which were called extreme." Four days later. Mr Parnell declared at Wicklow that legislative undependence for Ireland would be carried in the next Parliament, and invited English statesmen "to give with a full and open hand." It was known that twenty-five English seats would depend upon Nationalist vote, and Lord Salisbury

patriction upon them." Gladstone refused to accept Mr. Parnell's suggestion, made at a late stage of the campaign, that he should lay before the country a plan for dealing with the future government of Ireland. The wishes of Ireland, said Gladstone, could not be constitutionally expressed until after the election, and only the government of the country could make an effectual proposal. There upon, Mr. Darnell and his friends pursued : course which proved ultimately disastrous to the cause they had at heart, as well as to Liberalism They published a manifesto containing an appeal to the prejudices of Irish Roman Catuolics, telling them that the Liberal party intended to deprive them of their schools, and that every Irishman Who voted for the Liberals was doing his best to deliver his countrymen to imprisonment and douth. On the face of it, the Parnellite strategy was clever and successful. It cost the Liberals about twentyfive sents, and so produced a House of Commerce in which the Tories and Parnellites combined had a hare majority of two. Bitter opposition made but a poor everture, however, to the oratorio of good will and friendship. Few Liberals had the magnatimity which, in Mr. Gladstone's case, could forget in the interests of Ireland the tactical course wi less had been followed by

lost no time in answering the appeal from

Wicklow. In a speech delivered on Oct. 7,

he said. "In speaking of imperial federa-

tion. I wish to guard myself very carefully,

I consider it to be the question of the fu-

ture but, in the present unformed state

of importal foderation, it is impossible for

any man to do more than to keep his mind

her representatives. V111.

No somer was the general election over than Gladstone made up his mind to give Ireland a full holled scheme of Home Rule to satisfy autional asptrations which had, at last rein expressed in a complete and conetimical marger, it was not for him. here in to unfit) his purpose while Lord Salls are was Dring Minister. It could not be farmy pasyment that Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolch Churchill, and Lord Carnaryon would't up in the new year what they nad adored in the old. "I had earnestly hoped," wrote chalances, in his address to the electors of M. Mathan, on Pebruary 4, 1886, that the lare gamerament might have been enables on the proposals adequate to the ster island." He had even in hard presently his willingness to Mintachen Cort Salisbury's hands, if he want proposed a Hone-Rule ncheme. Unwatte commuting his secret to a fee of the immediate adherents, he did ne think t predict to consult all his former some of whom were left to Enthir the information from rumor or the Pir Mr. Hirst deems it possible that exposition of many of Gladstone's polithat trainis might have been overcome if the streamment had not been inflamed.

I' is well brown that the Salisbury goverrment was serned out on January 26. ix and that, thereupon, Gladstone sampled hoseld colleagues with a view to the formation of a cabinet. It was known from his public utterances, as well as his Forters of the Salisbury ministry on Januar, 20, that Lord Hartington would not join

Conservative party pushed into the elec- a Home-Rule government. Home Rule was equally impossible for Sir Henry James, who had been so bitterly opposed by the Irish at Bury, that he had been driven in self-defence to pledge himself to resist their demands. Mr. Gladstone "could not refrain from asking bimself inwardly" whether he could again hope for the cooperation of Lord Selborne. That Great Trimmer would not commit himself to onposing the creation of an Irish legislative body for Irish affairs, but instated upon the adequate protection of Irish landlords, and the climination of Irish members from Westminster. According to rumor, Gladstone's scheme did not admit these two "Indispensable conditions"; and Lord Selhorne, consequently thought that "the diffleulties in the way of their future co. operation were likely to be insuperable. Oddly enough the Heme-Rule bill did fulfill these two "indispensable" conditions, and for that very reason lost the support of Mr. Chemberlain and Sir George Trevelvan with whose help the bill would have been carried through the House of Commons On February 3, Glads'one's ministry was formed Mr. Chamberlain having accepted the presidency of the Local Covernment Board. and Sir George Trevelyan the secretaryship for Scotland, but, on March 26, both of them, with Mr. Hencage and Mr. Jesse Collings, left the ministry. Lord Hartington Lord Selborne, John Bright, Mr. Goschen and other Liberal leaders had already tak en up an attitude of definite and energetic opposition. Probably, there never was a more bewildering political situation. Yet while his leading colleagues were faltering or descriing, Gladstone held on his course trusting on the one hand to the support of an overwhelming majority of Liberals in the country, and, on the other, to his personal ascendency in Parliament. It is well known that the second reading of the hill was defented on June 8 by a majority of 20 votes, 93 Liberals baving abandoned Mr. Gladstone. The Liberal party in the country was in no condition to face a new general election, but Gladstone was assured by the "experts" that the people were willing. The campaign was short but sharp. The man who did most damage to the Home-Rule cause was Bright, whose attacks upon Gladstone whom he spoke of as having "lost his head," aroused much bit terness of feeling. It is well known that the election proved disastrous to the government, the majority of 30 against Home Rule being increased to one of 113. Not for moment, however, did Gladstone relax his exertions in favor of Home Rule, and the prospects of Irish self-government were bright, when the century entered upon its ninetieth, and Gladstone upon his eighty first year. But, in the autumn of 1890, these fair prospects were clouded. The case of O'Shea vs. O'Shea and Parnell came before the courts, and, in November, the jury found that Mr. Parnell had committed adultery. British popular opinion, which had eagerly welcomed the exculpation of the Irish leader by a parliamentary committee seemed, for the moment, to regard the new stain as indelible. Most of Mr. Parnell's followers recognized, though tardily, that the only hope for their cause was to throw over their chief, but he declined to resign the remnants of his power, and, had not death interposed, would have prevented Gladstone from winning a majority in 1892. As it was, the majority was but 40, and this was insufficient to overawe the House of Lords. After the rejection of his second Home-Rule bill, Gladstone felt that the work of his life must be left unfinished, and he resigned the office of M. W. H. Prime Minister. WHEN LIGHTNING HIT HIM.

A Badly Singed Miner Tries to Tell How He Felt.

From the Denver Evening Post.

Albert Mantey has escaped the jaws of death, survived the crack of doom-his doom-and now lives to talk of the terrors of sudden annihilation or the lack of teropen to a desire to give effect to aspirations which hear the mark of the truest | ror, which is more marvelous still. Mantey is a man of giant frame, a miner thirty years old, who weighs 200 pounds. He lies in the county hospital, burned from head to heel, sore, immovable, but getting bet-

Mantey was struck by lightning last Tues. day afternoon, fifteen miles from Denver, while he and H. R. Van Derck and R. G. Fling, residents of Denver, were driving along in an express wagon toward Mount along in an express wagon trip. The flerce fire from heaven seared the flesh on both sides of his face, along his breast, and down his back, and spent its force upon a metal truss which hung about his loins metal truss which hung about his loins and probably saved his life. Van Derck, who lay in the bottom of the wagon, and Fling, who sat beside Mantey, escaped without injury, without even sustaining a shock. One of the horses attached to the vehicle

was killed. was killed.
"I don't know how to begin to tell about
it," said Mantey yesterday. "There was
so much about it that I can't describe, so
much glare, such a queer feeling of -I don't much glare, such a queer feeling of—I don't know how to tell you—a hot feeling in my head, not unpleasant, though, and a sort of notion that I was flying apart, all into little strips, light, like feathers, floating away into yellow space.

"But how did you feel when it happened?" he was asked.

"Well, that's just it," said Mantey.
"There seems to be a little bruised spot in my mind, and when I try to turn my memory back to that time it hurts."

"What huris, your head?"

"No, my mind: it don't seem to be my head. I can't locate it."

"Try to recollect, will you?" he was

"Try to recoilect, will you?" he was weed. Well, we were logging alone. Fling was

Weil, we were logging alone from what talking about something. I don't know just what. I wasn't paying much attention to him. I was thinking about something else— I was thinking—my, how my mind burts." "What were you thinking." "You'll laugh at me: It was such a darn

fool tning," said Mantey; "but there had been some rain, and I was looking at the horse that logged along ahead on my side wagon. The heavy breeching, ) f the wagon. the harness that goes over the hips, was beginning to chafe the hair off his sides,

or so it looked to me.
"At every jog it rubbed him more, and
his skin was beginning to flinch under it, and
I was just going to tell Fling that I thought

his skin was beginning to flinch under it, and I was just going to tell Fling that I thought we ought to stop and loosen up the harness in some way, or drop the breeching altogether when—the yellow came. That's the only way I can describe it—the yellow flash that came and stayed.

"The funny par' of it was that in amongst all the other feelings, I could see that oid horse jogging along, jogging along—not all of him, you know, just his hips and the breeching that kept rubbing. I didn't have an ache or a pain," Mantey went on, "not the first bit of trouble. I didn't even know that anything had happened, only I wondered at the yellow that was everywhere, and the hot feeling in my head, and I thought it was kind of strange that I abould feel so light and all split up. I couldn't see anything but the old horse's hips, and it looked after awhile as if we were away up in the sir somewhere. It were away up in the air somewhere. I adduting and he just Jorging along the same as ever tice, how my mind pains

'And how long did this last?" "I don't know how long, but it was till I felt something sting my face. Then the yellow and the old horse faded away, and the doctor said. 'How are you, Mantey?' and I said. 'What, me? I'm all right.' And then I found myself all bundled up in cotton and my aches and pains set in."

CAUSE OF WOMEN. UNFAIR DEDUCTIONS DRAWN FROM

THE SUFFRAGE STATISTICS.

school Elections and Municipal Elections

Suffrage in the Federation of Women's Clubs - One Woman's Physical En-durance - Mrs. Catt and the Judge. Once more the school elections in New York state have come and gone. The election returns show the most variegated results. In some fowns no women voted. In others, the women voted more generally than the men. Where the women's vote was light, the fact i made an argument against equal suffrage, as usual. But where only a few men cast their ballots, no one draws a similar conclusion. In one town, only three persons voted. men and one woman. A Syracuse editor quotes this incident, and claims that

ence, showed their unfitness for suffrage. But what about the majority of the men?

It is inferred that since women do not vote large numbers at school elections, they would not do so at any elections; but this idea Is quite irrational. Everybody knows that the vote of men is large or small according as the election is large or small. It varies in exact proportion to the amount of interest and exeitement which that particular election calls Thus, in Massachusetts, at Presidential elections the majority of the men who can register and vote generally do so; at an orlinary State election, less than half of them turn out: at an ordinary municipal election. a still smaller number; and at a school election, wherever school officers are chosen on a separate day, only a very small fraction of the men

the majority of the women, by their indiffer-

ever go to the polls In the States where women have only school suffrage, their vote is generally small; where they have municipal suffrage, it is much larger; and where they have full suffrage, they vote as generally as the men. In Colorado, women eceived the school suffrage in 1876. Their vote was small. In 1863, full suffrage was granted, and at the next election the women east 52 per cent, of the total vote of Denver, and they have continued ever since to vote as generally as their brothers. In 1861, school suffrage was given to women in Kansas. Their vote was small. In 188" they received municipal suffrage. Their vote immediately became very much ar er, and has increased at suc-

coming elections There is a great deal of human nature in women, and their vote varies according to circumstances, as the vote of mendoes; but the "antis" refuse to make allowance for this fact. Kansas cities of the first and second class elect their mayors and the greater part of the city governments biennially, leaving only a few comparatively unimportant officers to be chosen in the intervening year. Hence on the off year the vote of both men and woien is always light. But for a long time after municipal suffrage was granted in Kan-as, every alternate year the opponents of equal rights at the East published the figures of the women's vote at the full election and at the off election, saying. "Last year so many women voted, and this year only so many Kansus women are losing their interest in suffrage; their vote is declining; municipal woman suffrage in Kansas is a failure." The fact that on the off year the vote of the men declined as much or more was never mentioned.

The failure is the same in making women's amall school yeter an argument against general.

the off year the vote of the men declined as much or more was never mentioned.

The failacy is the same in making women's small school vote an argument against general suffrage. Thus the anti-sare circulating a featlet calling attention to the fact that at the last educational election in thiesage, only about 600 women voted. But a ru dished list of the number of men voting at the school elections in different Blimois towns, shows that in one town, only two men voted, and in a veral others the record was not much better. Toronto used to choose its school board at a separate election, but abandoned that system, and now chooses the school officers at the regular municipal election. One of the tensons given for the change was that it was found impossible to get more than a handful of neu out to vete for school officers only. The experience is the same everywhere. Yet when few women vote at New York school elections, a New York anti-solemnia of women, to influence public affairs by the hallot. It does not seem to be so where women have full suffrage. The report of the Wyoming Secretary of State says that 100 per cent. of the women vote. In New Zealand, when full suffrage was granted to women six years ago, the estimated number of adult women in the colony was 133,915, and 103,441 of them registered to vote at the first election.

To sum up—where women have full suffrage, their vote is as sarge and as uniform as that of the men. Where men are called utem to vote for school officers only, their vote is as small and fluctuating as that of the women. A particularly exciting school election may call out a large vote of either men or women of the small. It is a matter of quite as much moment that we should have a good school officers as small and fluctuating as that of the women. A particularly exciting school election may call out a large vote of either men or women, or both; but under ordinary circumstances the vote is as small and fluctuating as that of the women. A particularly exciting school election may real out.

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago, expresident of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has been collecting the statis ties of women's clubs and their membership. In the July bulletin of the Department of Labor, she publishes the figures. There are now 2.110 women's clubs and associations. with 122,023 members. Out of 1,283 clubs belonging to the federation, whose special purlonging to the federation, whose special purposes are mentoned by Mrs. Henrotin, only three give as their chief object the effort to secure equal suffrage. The vast majority of suffrage clubs are clubs of men and women, and hence are not eligible to membership in the federation which is limited to clubs composed of women exclusively. A few political equality clubs in Pennsylvania, however, happening to have no men among their regular members, joined the State Federation of Women's Ulubs. This new departure caused quite a little breeze, both among the more ultra antis, who thought they ought not to have been admitted, and among some of the old-line suffragiets, who regarded it as a sort of treason for a suffrage cinb to pay dues to any softery except the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The Pennsylvania women, however, stand by their action five say that membership in the State Federation gives them a capital chames to preach the gospel of equal rights to the women of more conservative clubs. Mrs. Henrytin finds everywhere among the clubs a growing interest in social and economic questions, which is educating the women for suffrage. poses are meat oned by Mrs. Henrotin.

The only survivor of the Bens expedition reached San Francisco the other day on the steamer Bertha from St. Michaels, Of seveneen people who left Port Townsend, June 11, 1898, for Kotzebue Sound to prospect for gold. only one is now living, and that one is a woman -Mrs. H. W. Bens, of Clay City, Ky. Her tale of hardships in the far North would make a thrilling romance. For twelve weeks she nursed her scurvy-stricken husband without any one to belp her, far from a human habitation. When he died she was left alone in the bleak wilderness. She started out over snow waist deep in search of help, and after traveling for miles, found a cabin where three fishermen were wintering. Then she fell ill, but was kindly cared for by them and helped on her way to St. Michaels. By the law of most States when husband and wife perish in a shipwreck or other accident, and there is no way of tell-ing which survived the longer, the law assumes that the wife, as the weaker, died first. Thus her husband is held to have inherited her property, and in the absence of a will it goes to his relatives, not hers. This incident in the Northwest shows how incorrect this arbitrary assump tion may be. Indeed, it is held by many scientists that while men have greater strength women have the greater endurance.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor | pton of Warren, O., the treasurer of the National American Moman Suffrage Association, and one of its most popular offleers, has just sailed for South America with her husband, who is obliged to go there

The Philadelphia Ecening Past tells an amusing anvedote of a prominent New York suffragist. It save:

fragist. It says:

Mrs. Carrie Chayman Catt. Esperal organizer of the Workin's Suffrage Association in this country, is a journal attributed bundsome woman. She is a further and attributed bundsome woman. She is a further and attributed bundsome woman. She is a further and attributed bundsome woman. She is a possible of a second of the same woman as which a special was a found the same of the care. One of trees was a found that a second of the same from the other and cellor of the same from a fallow as a complexity and dash a foundation of the same from the fall in a marketine factory the same woman and which she carried to the containing more than the food caten by the cow, subjected to certain infernal processes, and foreign and but the food of the marketine factory the same result is effected, and the fat of cows and one is converted into butter without the intervention of the convention up at Topesa.

"Sure," chimed in the editor, "Funny, sin't to There's a woman that has no husbang—never could

get one, has all the rights she needs, and she gallivants around the country asking for more. I'll bet she's Mrs. Catt. Well named, ann's she''.

Mrs. Catt amiled and changed the subject. When they reached Topeks she said to the judge:

"I am very glad to have met you. I am Mrs. Catt. The lady in front is the wife of a banker in Chicago. She is going out to visit her married daughter I know her very well. She is opposed to women's suffrage, Good-by.

Mr. James Oppenheim's remarks in THE SUN about the disastrous effects of a collegiste edu-cation on women would be interesting. If true out every one who has had much acquaintance with college women knows that they are no true. Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Cabot, who have never lived in an equal suffrage State, draw an imaginary picture of the woman voter as a deplorable person who neglects her home and children; Mr. Oppenheim draws an equally deplorable imaginary picture of the college graduate as an unsexed being wholly lacking inaternal instinct. On this point I can testify from experience. My mother was the first woman in Massachusetts to take a college degree. She had to go to Oberlin, O., in order to get it. There was no college nearer home that would admit woman. When her father heard of her wish for a collegiate education, he said to his wife, 'Is the child crazy?" Though a well-to-do farmer, he would give her no help. She picked berries and chestnuts, and sold them to buy books. For years she taught district schools, oeginning at a dollar a week. It took her nine years to fit herself for Oberila and earn the money to go there. She paid her way through college, partly by teaching in the preparators department, and partly by doing housework in the Ladies' Boarding hall at three cents an hour. Mr. Oppenheim says: "Undoubtedly, when a woman has studied a science through and through-and that with men associates most of the time, or at least as instructors— there is very little of the woman left in her when she has finished." He adds that she will not be willing to take time for "the eare of her children—the most sacred duty of a woman's life." At Oberlin At Oberlin my mother studied several sciences thoroughly as the other students, and with men as her class-mates and instructors; yet a more woman'y woman, a more tender mother, never lived. To the end of her days, her face always shone at the sight of a baby; pretty or ugly, dirty or clean, in slik or in rags, it was all one to her; and children turned to her as naturally as flowers to the sun. It is not the hubands or children of college bred women or of auffragists who complain of their lack of womanly virtues. That is a superstition which prevails mainly among outsiders, like your correspondent. Those of us who had the good fortune to have strong-minded mothers know that there are no better mothers in the world. We even doubt whether any weak-minded mother could be equally satisfactory.

Mr. Oppenheim speaks of the blighting effects produced on women by "the awfu knowledge of science." Half the children orn into the world die of preventible disease before they outgrow childhood. Does not that show an awful ignorance of science among their mothers? Mrs Millicent Garrett Fawcett contributed to the World's Fair a remarkable exhibit-a large collection of photographs of children of college women; and an uncom monly healthy and happy-looking set of babies they were. Statistics show that the death-rate among the children of college women is lowe than the average. This looks as if the educated mother not only were willing to take care of her children, but knew how to do it better than the uneducated mother. Women are no merely half the human race, they are the mothers of the whole of it. Mr. Oppenheim may think a woman is more lovable for being uned ucated-that is a matter of taste-but the pub lie is more and more coming to the conviction that the mothers of the race ought to be educated, in the interest of posterity. A hundred years ago, almost everybody thought as Mr oppenheim thinks now, and so all the college were closed to women. To-day the contrary pinion has become almost universal among thinking people, as is shown by the fact that college doors now stand open to women on every side. The fight for access to the higher education has been fought and won, and the battle of reform has moved on to other fields.

## ALICE STONE BLACKWELL GREAT FAN COLLECTIONS.

Howard Gould Has a Fan that Cost \$100. 000-Mrs. McKinley's Spanish Fan.

The finest collection of fans in Europe belongs to the Baroness James de Rothschild. The next most famous are those of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, who has over eight hundred fans of all periods and styles; and the Downger Empress of Russia who is constantly adding to her treasures. Other noted collections are those of the Princess de Sagan, the Duchesse to Noailles and the Due d'Aumaie.

Mrs. Seward Webb, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Pin chot, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Dr. J. D. Emmet can display resplendent Vernis Martin fans; fans with carved pearl sticks, inlaid with gold; fans with ivory sticks, inlaid cameos and emeralds; fans with tortoise shell sticks damascened with silver; mourning fans; weilding fans, war fans and fans whiel

belonged to illustrious queens.

In this country Mrs. Peter Marié possesses the most valuable lot of these fluttering trifles; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's collection ranks second. She has some painted by Leloir and

One of the costliest fans in the world is Mrs. Howard Gould's, one of her engagement presents from her husband. Its price is said to be \$100,000. Its sticks are of perfectly matche ivory, and the mount is studded with turquoise and diamonds. When folded it is not as long as your hand, and only half as broad as you

The handsomest feather fan on record is that owned by the Countess of Lonsdale; it consists of five wide, white feathers, the largest twenty inches; the amber handle has her ladyship's \$1.500. Of all her beautiful fans, the Empress Augusta Victoria values most the one made of the feathers of a bird shot by her royal hus-band. conogram in diamonds. The bauble cost

band.

An ivery-stick fan riveted with diamonds, with a Maltese lace mount and much gold thread, is one of Queen Victoria stans. It wen the prize at a fan exhibition given in London, and at the close of the showit was presented to ie prize at a mid at the close of the show it was presented as a male by a society with a crimilable name. "The Worshipful Company

formidable name.—The Worshipful Company of Fanmakers."

Mrs. McKinley has a costly fan which formerly belonged to the wife of a Syanjah hidalgo; it was given to her by an American citizen who wo rears ago spent some time in a Cuban prison. He selected the wife of the President of the United States to whom to make this valuable gift, because of the debt of gratifuld he felt he owed for the efforts made for his release from prison.

valuable gift, because of the debt of gratitude he felt he owed for the efforts made for his release from prison.

A court lady of Munich has a collection of cans painted with scenes from all of Wagner's operas, and one on which are the signatures of all the diplomats who attended some famous congress held at Berlin. Countess Oriola has the most valuable subograph fan in the world; it has the autographs of all the organ family and the Berlin court, including those of Prince Bismarck and Count Motike. A fan was painted to commemorate the signing of the treaty of Urecht, and is of great historical interest. It belones to Miss Furniss, of New York.

Miss Pompadour had a wonderful fan. The lace mount cost \$50,400, and it took several years to make the five sections, each one containing a medallion or miniature, which are so minute as to be almost invisible to the naked eye. It is now in existence, broken and apart, but still shows truces of its great beauty. In Mrs, Loadtr's fan room, designed for her by Oscar Wilde, the greater number of fans are plutch. The finest one of Christine Nisson's collections of fans was given to her by the Thakore Sanik of Morri, and is made of gold, gens and feathers. Another one is covered with diamonds, rubies, pearls and emeralis, one presented to her by the city of Venice is of silver fliggee and point lace. One of the choice olds of this collection, which is valued at \$50,000 is said to be the fan which Marie Antoinette had with her in prison and which she carried to the scaffold.

PORMS WORTH READING.

Emancipation-The Other Side. Man sat on a throne in the good old days gone by: Woman worshipped at that throne and asked no reason why

Man was high and spart from the woman who bowed But he let her laugh when he laughed (he didn't like to see her frown). He kindly gave her his name when he put the ring

on her hand, And endowed her with (though he kept the title) all of his goods and land; and he did his best through her working years to

hasten her to her goal With a heavy burden of household cares that weighed down her heart and soul. But there came a glad day - woman lifted her head And thought, "All these years of bondage I have been worse than dead,

Why should man rule alone? Have all the sovereign power? Why is it always said 'the man,' never the woman of

To solve the problem she studied in the schools And she found that she could think too, and could

reason, and use a pen.
That she could fathom "science;" that her brain was equal to "law;" That never again need she kneel to man in reverence and awe.

For she said, "I've a mind of my own, and it reasons, and understands: Why should I not think and speak? Has not a woman brains as well as hands?" Man, manlike, succred at her, saying, "Superior are

We'll teach her to know her place; we'll make her bow the knee, We've got to get our heads together -got to call her

She's getting so she don't care whether we smile at She's climbing up, and we'll have to be apry if she's to be kept below.

Soon she'll be instructing us, telling us we don't know. We were warned long ago that this day would come, a sorry one for man. Will she ever bow before us and ask no reason why

Thus was the good seed of emancipation sown Woman disdatted her footstool, and man stepped slown from his throne,

Having no worshipper. So women stood on the level And they thought and worked together, with the

brush and chisel and pen. GRACE FLORENCE REED SAUGENTIES, N. Y.

Old Fashioned Hollyhocks.

From the Denver Port. end old-fashioned flower that seems

L nking us to by some dreams, talling back the days long gone When our lives were in their dawn. Other floral gens may bear Bofter tints or beauty rain, but there's none that seems to talk To us like the hully book.

Seems to lead us once again.
To a farmhouse, old and plain,
lid away among the trees,
And we hear the honey bees
smiting at their work, as they
sip the hidden sweets away.
From the dowers that him the walk
shadowed by the hells hock.

Once again we see a face. Touched with sweet maternal grace reending o'er the dowers she. Watched and cared for lovingly, see a hother old and gray. Moving from din quet way, White her venerable locks.

As the whitest holly hocks. And we see another there

And we see another there
At a neighbor faraboase, fair
As the sweetest flower that grew
Neath her wat had eye of blue,
See her ditting to and fro.
In her gown of called,
Rosy checks that see in to mock
E'en the crimson hollyhook.

In the harvest time when we teathered for the annual spread Creding down the rip enet grain Rolling tike a billow; main. I could see the winsome hate Watching is across the gate. As we piled the golden shocks. Just outside the hollybooks.

There amid the flowers There aim d the flowers we say one summer evening, she hinshing as the rase to hear. What I whispered in her ear. There I crowned her as my que 'Neath the moningut's silvery Placed up as her sunny to ke Just a wreath of hellyheeks.

> The Ocean of the Sky. From the Hartford Courant.

In the ocean of the sky
The cloudy tible go by,
Impetitions fare and crassless bear
Their precious freight on addying air,
Perfume and outpie die.
By earth's green banks they sweep,
Silent and soft as sizely.
But ocean's tible is not so wide
As the othereal streams that glide
In the vast upper deep.

Their quiet currents flow.
Where the high forests blow.
They gather the wine of tree and vine.
The scent of grape, the breath of pine.
And scatter it as they go.
Frail argosies they float.
That waft the inivering note.
The choing trill of greenwood hill.
The unconscious art, the initaught shi
Of many a feathered throat.

When the great red sun is spent, They follow the track he went. They pillage and bar his choudy of And thing as gift to the Evening S The gems of the Occident. The gents of the Occident.
She sate like a que n on high
As the surset tides go by.
And round has the one has lewels strown
The luminous hue of night are blown

In the ocean of the sky

God sets the tides of the sea.
In His gracious hand they be,
And twice a day they stir the bay
With the smell of salt and the fash of spray,
And twice to the creat dee,
And I like to think he keeps
The key of the greater deeps,
And everywhere spreads out His care
And soverwhere spreads out His care
With the lave that never sleeps.

HERRY ROBINSON PALM

HENRY ROBINSON PALMER.

Columbia's Destiny.

From an unidentified exchange.
The fields within the hollow of His hand, and all the armies, all the fleets of earth can pething do to check our forward course but He achieves His and. I pon the rocks for stern New Emphand s coast He sweed the seed Of Liberts, three hundred years ago. He warmed it with his becath, with human tears He watered it, and from the sterile sail Brought forth a tree whose fruit, when ripe, should be. From an unidentified exchange For all the people of our mundanc sphere.

This Western continent He held till time Should make it ready for his plan divine; Then peopled it with men of brawn and brain Who loved His laws, but histed tyranny; Of such He made a nation; gave it wealth And power; gave it the first rich fruits From Freedom's ever blooming tree, and fitted it every way its mission to full We are that nation; ours the grateful task to lead the world to Liberty and Him.

And shall we draw back now: Shall we sit down and rest content with what we have, and heard Our his sames as the misor heards his gold? If He has spread our land from exact to exact And placed our flag up on the verdant isless of India and the Grient shall we decline. The burdens which His ica lership entails? No. no. We could not, even if we would. The hand that led us to our present place. Will not relat its grasp till we have reached. The glorous goal He fixed for us in some. Dim cycle of the boundless past.

Yes, God still leads us on. From Plymouth Rock
To Philippines, the grand triumphal march
Of himan Liberty has never panied.
And through the mists of coming years I see
Th' emancipated hosts press on and up
To those broad heights where all mankind
Shall stand before their maker, free.
And in the shadow of the Stars and Stripes
Find peace and happiness forevermore.

Caspen S. Yost.

From the Chicago Times Herald. Paps went a nahing with his poskets tull of bast; He went all by his lonescene, And the luck he had was great. He came home, bringing with him A string of fish that weighed And a lovely meal they made

His Wonderful Parent.

Papa went a fishing Upon another day, And manima she went with him— He couldn't say her na... They came a trudging homeward All tired out at hight. And mamma feld ha para had never had a bite.

My papa's broken records
Of marky every kind —
A greater man than he is
it would be hard to find.

He's always doing wonders, But here's what bothers me: He never seems to do them When folks are there to see,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

many and the same of the same

I will be greatly obliged if you will inform me of the order in which the works of J. Fenimore Cooper were written and published, also the order in which they ought best to be read. E. C. G. Cooper's novels appeared in this order: Precaution, The Spy, 1821; The Pioneers, The Pilot, Lionel Lincoln, fast of the Mobicans, 1826; The Prairie, The Red Rover, The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish, The Water Witch, The Bravo, Heidenmauer, The Headsman, The Manikine, 1833; Homeward Bound, Home as Found, The Pathfinder, 1840; Mercedes of Castile. The Deerslaver, The Two Admirals, Wing and Wing, Wyandotte, Affoat and Ashore, and its second part, Miles Wallingford, Satanetoe, The Chain Searer, The Redskins, the Crater, Jack Tier, Oak Openings, The Sea Lions, and Ways of the Honr The "Leather Stocking" stories go in this order Deerslayer, Last of the Mohicans, Pathfinder, The Pioneers and The Prairie. The Sea Stories run thus: The Pilot, Water Witch, Wing and Wing, Red Rover, The Two Admirals. Affort and Ashore and Miles Wallingford make a series. Jack Tier, The Crater.

Lewis Carroll in his "Alice in Wonderland" need the word "chortle" Will you inform me 1, What is the meaning of the word? 2 Is he the author of the word? 3. If not, who used the word prior to him? H. A. Y. Carroll used the word in "Through the Looking Glass." It means to make a joyous inarticulat sound, such as a Jabberwock might properly make in its glee. 2. He is. 3. No one.

The Sea Lions, Homeward Bound and Home as

Found make a series. The other books need not b

read in any particular order.

\$451.50.

An oversight accounts for a wrong answer to P. problem of the man who sold 300 shares in a raffle for a horse and buggy; the answer should have been

Not being skilled in the genesis of mathematic so being sailed in the genesis of mathematics and having a desire to know why the figure often is a six turned upside down, none of the other ducits being arrived at in that simple way, I ask The Susfor information. Also why is the nine the only flaure differing in written form from the printed form, the figure four being only a slight variation when written? Y. A. F.

Arabic figures are derived from the seal of Solo on's ring. That showed a diamond divided into triangles by lines connecting the corners, the early forms of the figures can be found in this seal with a liftle care. As a fact, the "Arabic figures" org insted in India: we berrowed them from the Arabs. who had borrowed them first. The figure nine as written by some persons, approaches very closely

to the printed form. What is the width of the North River at or near ork city and Jersey City from pierle ad to pierlead nd also from bulkhead to bulkhead? W. H. K. From pierhead to pierhead the shortest distance is about 4,230 feet; from bulkhead to bulkh-ad, about

What code of signals is used by the United States The private code of the navy is the United States Naval Code. You cannot get a copy of it. The navy also uses the International Code.

a list of cities operating their own lighting plants, gas or electric or both, the cost under numbered ownership, and the former cost under contract. R. M. B.

The Cyclopedia of Social Reform gives a list of twelve cities which, in 1807, owned their gas plants and supplied gas to themselves and private con sumers. These were: Philadelphia, Richmond, Alexandría, Danville, Charlotteville and Fredericksburg, Va.: Henderson, Ky.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Beliefontaine and Hamilton, O., and Middleboro and Wakefield, Mass. The results seem to be cheaper gas to private persons, more of whom use it; cheaper gas to the cities themselves, and a slight profit. There are upward of 130 cities owning their electric light plants; their experience is cheaper street lighting, and a profit on the light sold to private consumers. See the cyclopedia and its ref

1. Did George Washington ever hold the office of Grand Mister of the Grand Lodge of Virginia Ma lons, or in fact any office in Freemasonry 2, 2,1 there in existence any picture of the burial of Wash

1. Washington was initiated in 1752, became Master in 1753, but was never Grand Master of Vir. ginia. 2. We do not know.

Will you kindly give the names of the Captains of the old police force of New York city during the time they were called "Leatherheads"? G.C. H. There were none; the "Leatherheads" night watchmen previous to 1840; they had no or-

Kindly inform me what historic novels have been published which hear upon the events of Greek and Roman histories. New Younge. Kingsley's "Hypatis," Ebers's "Cleopatra" and "The Emperor," Whyte Mclville's "Gladiator," Wallace's "Ben Hur," Haggard's "Cleopatra," Wiseman's "Fabiola," Newman's "Callista," Church's "Burning of Rome," "Two Thousand Years Ago." Church's "A Young Macedonian." "To the Lions" and Callins, a Tale of the Fall of Athens:" Sienkievicz's "Our Vadis." Church and Putnam's "Count of the Saxon Shore, Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeil," Henty's "Beric the Briton," "Young Car haginian" and "For the Temple;" Flaubert's "Salammbo," Miss Yonge's "Hebrew Heroes" and many others,

How long at the time of the Reformation, did it take a town in Fagland of, sa. 5.000 inhabitants to become Protestant! Let me assume that the town was as overwhelmingly Catholic as a town of similar population in the most Catholic portion of Ireland is now, perfains 80, or year to, per centum. Please describe the course of the change. But the seople go over in one body, or in several bodies or in individual families or in grouns of families? Was the new religion which they embraced as different in its formulas and ceremonies as the Protestant religion of to day is from the catholic? Or were they simply weated away from the cald faith by giving them a little dose of Protestantism now and a little again, so as not to frighten them beomuch, or to shick their consciences too much, by too sudden a revolution in their religious beliefs? In a word, how is us was it from the time the town was almost wholly Catholic until it became wholly Protestant?

M. W.

Probably no English town ever became so ver-

Probably no English town ever became a overwhelmingly Protestant as, before the Reformation, it had been Catholic in its religion. The change from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism was grad ual, prepared by many events, such as the inter-dicts in King John's time, the translation of the Bible by Wyclif, the growth of Lollarity, the refusal in 1300 to allow the claim of Urban V, to be suzerain of England. The suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII, weakened the hold of the Papacy upon the people, but the Reformation hardly affected them really until Mary's time. Then the presentions and burnings made even the Catholic lasty sympathize with the Protestants. Still, when Elizabeth became Queen in 1558, Green says that at least two-thirds in 1558, Green says that a transfer of the people were Catholics. Until the Pope issued of the people were Catholics. his Bull of Deposition, purporting to depose Eliza-beth in 1570, the Queen had not given up hope of uniting the English and the Roman churches. Then she began to persecute the Catholic priests, and to insist on the profesiantization of the country. As Green ways: "Silently, almost unconsciously, England became Protestant as the traditional Catholic ism which formed the religion of three-quarters of the people at the Queen's accession died quietly away. England was alone against Europe, and the idea of loyalty to the Queen led the people to become Protestants, because all things Catholic were her enemies. The formulas and ceremonies of the Anglican Church of that time were not at first greatly different from those of the Roman Church; late in Elizabeth's reign Puritanism became powerful. (See Green's History of the English People )

Please name three important male and three important female saints of England, and three majorants of Wales, or Poland and of Russia. Acronic Perhaps these may suit. Male English saints, St Alban, St. Hugh, St. Cuthbert, female English aunts, St. Edith, St. Etheldred, St. Hilda, Welsh saints, St. Asaph St. David, St. Illtyd: Polish saint, St. Stanis laus, Russian saints, St. Alexander Newsly, St. Vladimir.

Will you kindly inf rm me as to the authorship of the poem, the first lines of which run thus; "Would you put your soul into sweetest tune, which are a salway ride in the heart of June." B McE. P.

Dublin.-You probably can get your citizenship papers by applying for them with these documents A copy of the entry of your birth in the vital records of Dublin and papers to show that you came here in 1800. You will need the usual witness. E. G. Keck.-If the Treasury Department hasn't

not likely to get them anywhore. M. F. Hilsley, -The Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., can tell you where the soldie out name is now-if he is in the army, if he is dead

any copies of the Custom House regulations you're

or if he has deserted. L. K. You are not entitled to be discharged from he National Guard as a matter of right; see if you cannot be "dropped from the roll." Ask your

"Socia"-White tights and white stockings in crease the appurent size of the legs and feet. Black tights and stockings diminish in R. L. F.-The Washington monument is 555 feet

high. The top of the Penn statue in Philadelphia is 547 above the ground, eight feet lower than the

THE SUN'S SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Auction Pitch, J. N. W., D. M. J., and others: In a four-handed game A le 5 up, R is 7, C is 9, and D is 6. B gives A three and makes low, lack, game, announcing that he is out. C says he goes out first with high. The bidder goes out first if he is successful in making the amount of his bid, and it is enough to win the game. If it were not for this rule there would be no life in the game, as any one

who had a good lead would be content to sweat Dice.—A. S. says: A bets that a six full on fives is better than a six full on aces. B bets it is Whether ares are high or low depends entirely

on local usage. In the East in the West they are low. A. B. P. says: Four men are throwing dice. When the third man, C. threw, he got three tens, which were high so far. D took the box and offered to make a side bet that he would heat three tens. He got three tens also. Does he win or lose, or is the bet a stand-off!

The point in all cases of this kind is, that D is not beiling that he will beat C throwing dies, but that he will beat a certain throw which has already from made. It he does not beat it he loses: It will not do to tie. Had he made a bet to heat C before C threw the three tens it would have been a tie, because any one taking the let must be understood to wager that C would bent B. To make the case clear, suppose that before a certain 100 yard race B bet that he would

the re-ord, would you pay him? Piquet () H. K. says: A is eldest hand and innounces two quarts and a tierce, which win the game unless H can count eighteen. B announces a point of five cards and quatorse acce, but A says the sequences count first.

heat the record, which is DN seconds. If he tied

is right. The points at piquet must always recknowd in their regular order, which is: Carte danche, cards, sequence, fours and triplets, reple, points for leading and winning tricks, and capot, in the case given B's point comes first; A's three sequences come next, putting him out before B's ourteen area are reached.

Cinch.—C. R. says: In a four-handed partnership-game A-B are 45 up and bid seven points, which they make. Their adversaries are 50 up and make high, low, pedro. Which alde wins the game? The score being a tie, seven points each, neither tile scores anything, as the rule in cinch is to deduct the lower count from the higher and score the difference, in this case nothing.

Cribbage -T. R. asks the value of four fives that the starter is not a ten. He says he can count (free eight in the hand, in addition to the double-out-royal, but B says there is only fiftee six in it. The proper way to count such hands is to lay out in this case three of the fives will be required, That is one fifteen. It is then easy to see that each and as that makes three more combinations, neh different from the other, there must be three ore tiffeens, so the hand is worth fifteen eight and twelve for the double-pair-royal, twenty altogether.

E. J. R. says in a two-handed game the cards fell n the following order: 3 3, 2 A. 4. B pegged he pull shot the run of three, but objected to A's coring four for another rin. As all four of the cards required for the sequence mnonneed by A are reached before the duplicate three is met with, A is entitled to the run.

C. G. H. says: In a four-handed game, A plays a 4. B a 3. C a 5, and D a 2. A then says "go." It plays another 3 and announces another run of four. This the others dispute.

B must go back to the 4 in order to complete his run, and as a duplicate trey is encountered before reaches it he is not entitled to score the run All these disputes may be settled by laying out the cards in the order in which they were played.

Poker M. B. M. says: In the draw, one of B's ards is accidentally faced. Should B get the next ard, or wait until all the others have been helped? According to the old rules be must wait until the thers have been helped, so as not to change the run of the cards, but many modern clubs insist that the player shall take a card faced in the draw

I. A. R. says: In a six-handed game, procrea-sive jacks, it takes aces to open. Four men possi-lith man opens, and two stay with him. Each drains here cards; opener makes a bet and is relead by second man; third man drops out. Openers, which prove to be two kings only, instead of news. What becomes of the pol? It goes to the man that stayed in and won it. The observe who drew to the takes and a superserve in the con-The opener who drew to the table openers should be compelled to give all the others a tree ride it

the next jack. H. F. says: A bets that a raights are one of the regular combinations in poker hands and that they always beat threes. It bets they are playable only in straight poker and have no place in draw poker unless previously agreed upon. Which is right? it is mixed in his facts. Straights always were a regular hand in poker, but it was formerly the custom to make fours the best hand, unless a straight flush was previously agreed upon to beat them. In some places they make straights come between two pairs and three of a kind.

W. S. R. says: In splitting a pair of openers to draw to a flush or straight, is it necessary to can aftention to the fact that the opener is splitting his pair? A says there is nothing in perfect which compels a man to expose his play, while it and to protect himself by showing that he held openers originally.

How is a player to call attention to the fact he is splitting openers? If he lays aside a card, it might be a big bluff, there being three of a kind in his hand all the time. If he shows a card after the pot is settled, what evidence is it that he had the mate to it in his hand before the draw? No the mate to it in his hand before the draw! So player should be allowed to split openers under any circumstances, but if he is allowed to split, it is no one's business when he does it nor what he does with his diseard. They must take his word for it that he had openers originally,

It. E. wants to know the chances of filling a four-card straight and a four-card flush. If the straight is open at both ends, it is 5 to 1 against getting it; if it is open in the middle, 12 to 1 against it. The odds against filling a fourflush are 112 to 1. The chance of getting a pair exists, of course, in both cases,

G. L. O. says: In a six handed game A draws three cards and B one. B bets a chip and A calls him. As A drew three cards B assumes he must have a pair, so he throws his hand on the table, face down, after shewing it to his neighbor, who saw P was nee high only. A takes in the pot with the remark that he had only queen high, where the best of the potential of the potential of the potential and A called him.

It was certainly a remarkable game of poker in which a man with ace high would call a chip. to which a man with see high would call a chip, and still more remarkable that a man should not take the trouble to look at a hand he had patd

of the pet. B having abandened his hand when he threw it down, A wins of course, A had no leastness to say what he had. P. J. C. says: Two men only are in a pool; both ass for one card, although it had alterarded two by indexise. On the show down the short band was the letter. Who wins the pool? It is generally consided that as a player with a short hand can only get the worst of it be in a short hand can only get the worst of it he is emitted to play it if he as chooses, but he cannot offer it as either straight or dush.

see, preferring to make his adversary a pre-

J. W says. In a six handed game, after four men had passed, the aith opened the pot and at the same time the fourth man, who had just passed, said that he had six varis and demanded a new deef.

As he must have leaked at his cards before he passed, his hand is foul and the game proceeds

without him. There is no misdeal. P. R. says: A opens a Jack pot with a pair of queens and gets a full hund. It raises him ones and on being rideed in turn refuses to call. A shows experience cuts, but it says he must show the whole hund. Please state which wins and size of your decision agrees with Huyle's version of

he game. Before the draw, the opener must show the whole hand, but after the draw he is not required to show more than openers unless he is called. Hoyle died 112 years before poker was invented.

1. It says In a six handed game, after all the corrist have been deadl, the third man from the deader die over that he has six cards. Is his hand dead over is it a missical? That depends on whether or not be has looked at more of his cards. If he has, his hand is foul, If he has not, he may ask the dealer to withdraw a cord or may demand a new deal.

1: We say: A player molds trump sequence, having in his hand the other king and queen of trumps. He wants to put a new king to the queen in the sequence and count 40, and then to put a new queen to the sequence king and count 40 mers. Is this right? No. The trump sequence having been melded before the marriage, the cards in the sequence cannot again be used for any marriage or say part

of one. All he can score is the working of one in the more marriage.

c. M. J. says: In a two banded game I have melded 40 trumps, hearts. I trump with the king, holding the other king in my band. I then meld 80 kings, which lowes the trump marriage still on the faile. To it's I afterwards had A. J. D. and defauld. To it's I afterwards had A. J. D. and defauld. The first sequence but my openent says that the queen on the table cannot be used without the original king.

The marriage, provided it was scored first, has of one. All he can score is the 40 for an entirely

nothing to do with the sequence, and any cards that will form the sequence can be second at any

A S says. A molded 30 and put if on the Eddest band led, and then A discovered that hales 100 area. Is it too late to mold them? If A has not played to the first trick himself, be is in time to amend his meids.